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ARBITRATION CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.¹

*Signed at Washington, October 8, 1908; Ratified, March 1, 1909;
Proclaimed, April 6, 1909.*

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, taking into consideration the fact that the high contracting parties to the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 29th July, 1899, have reserved to themselves, by article XIX of that convention, the right of concluding agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment, have resolved to conclude an arbitration convention between the two countries, and for that purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Wu Ting-fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, Mexico, Peru, and Cuba;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting states, and do not concern the interests of third parties.

ARTICLE II.

In each individual case the high contracting parties before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of the procedure. It is under-

¹ U. S. Treaty Series, No. 522.

stood that such special agreements will be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Washington, in duplicate, this 8th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eight, corresponding to the 14th day of the 9th month of the 34th year of Kuang Hsü.

ELIHU ROOT. [SEAL]

WU TING FANG. [SEAL]

ARBITRATION CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.¹

*Signed at Washington, January 15, 1909; Ratified, March 1, 1909;
Proclaimed, May 18, 1909.*

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary, signatories of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 29th July, 1899;

Taking into consideration that by article 19 of that convention the high contracting parties have reserved to themselves the right of concluding agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment, have resolved to conclude the following convention and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and

¹ U. S. Treaty Series, No. 524.